

American Farmer,



AND SPIRIT OF THE AGRICULTURAL JOURNALS OF THE DAY

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LARGE YIELD OF CORN—MR. SHRIVER'S MODE OF CULTIVATION.

Farm Content, near Westminster, Nov. 9th.

To the Editor of the American Farmer.

Sir: As you were kind enough to request me to give you my system of farming Corn, I take up my pen to do so, though not without considerable hesitation, as I am yet but a young farmer, and cannot take the credit of originating altogether the plan which I follow; but have taken the ideas generally from your valuable journal. I have an entire copy of the "American Farmer" from its first publication, and refer to it on every occasion, and always find sufficient information on any subject connected with agriculture. *I consider it, in itself, a first rate Farmer's Library.*

I cannot give you my system better than by detailing the manner in which I cultivated my last crop of corn—But before I proceed farther, let me give you a correct statement of the result of *actual measurement*, as I was very particular in having the field surveyed, and the corn accurately measured. When I wrote you my last letter, I merely gave you the result of the measurement of one acre, and guessed at the average. The field proved to be smaller than I had estimated it, containing but 15½ acres, and produced 265 barrels, averaging eighty-five bushels per acre.

Now to the mode of cultivation I have adopted for several years with the most satisfactory results. I ploughed the field, which is a light gravelly limestone soil, being a tough blue grass and clover sward, about the first of last November, to the depth of 9 inches; harrowed it the 6th of April, lengthwise the furrow; the ground being at that time remarkably light and mellow. Manured it with fresh barn-yard manure, at the rate of 15 five-horse wagon loads per acre. I spread and plough in my manure immediately after the wagon. The manure was turned under but about two inches deep. I like to keep it as near the surface as possible, so that it is out of the reach of absorption from the rays of the sun. Harrowed the ground lightly with the ploughing, and laid off the rows 5 feet distant, running the rows north and south. I had boys to drop, and I directed them to drop it a good step, (about 26 inches,) and from 5 to 7 grains in a hill. This may seem close; but if you take into consideration the width of the rows, the distance between four hills will be something upwards of ten square feet. I am convinced that if corn has a free circulation of air one way, it can be planted almost as thick as it can stand the other. I did not harrow the field in question, which I always had done, heretofore, as soon as the corn is up, and plaster. The season being so wet at the time, I did not like to work it; when the ground was sufficiently dry the plants were too high for a large harrow to pass over them, and having but a poor opinion of the one-horse harrow, I treated my crop as follows:

1st. Cultivated it June 1st and 2d, merely setting up what corn was covered, going three times in each row.

2d. June 7th and 8th, cultivated it as before, thinning it down to four stalks, and if a hill had less, left enough stalks around it to make up the deficiency. Gave it a thorough hoeing, that is, chopped away the old hill and gave it fresh ground, cutting up every spear of grass.

3d. Ploughed it with shovel ploughs June 13th, 14th, 15th, going four times in each row, throwing the ground

well up to the corn. Having given it a good hoeing before, it was quite clean, and might have done without it this time. However, I made my hands follow the ploughs and level off around and between the hills.

4th, and last time, I used a large iron fork with three prongs, about 14 inches long, attached to a shovel plough. I prefer this implement to the cultivator for the last working, as it cultivates the ground deeper, and can be run nearer the corn without injury.

The last working I consider of the most importance; by leaving the surface level and well pulverized, you insure to the roots every advantage in searching out for nourishment. Nothing, in my opinion, is so much calculated to check the growth of corn as leaving deep furrows in the rows. We all know that the roots of corn extend for many feet around the hill, and also that their depth in the soil is regulated by the season. Knowing this to be the fact, how could it be otherwise when a root comes in contact with a deep furrow, than that it has to turn down into the cold uncultivated ground, and, as a natural consequence, the stalk becomes sickly and decrepit. I have often been surprised that intelligent farmers should continue to have their fields gutted, by having so many ditches running through them, extracting the substance from the soil, when a moment's reflection would have convinced them of the absurdity of the system.

One great advantage of the mode which I have adopted, is, that the manure is applied in the spring, while it is yet warm, and contains all the gases and salts; a great part of which it loses by remaining in the yard subject to the absorption of the atmosphere, not to mention the great loss sustained by the heavy spring and summer showers. Whether manure loses as much by being applied in the spring to corn, as it does by remaining in the yard till fall, is, in my opinion, a very doubtful point. I believe it is a general opinion that corn does not require the same kind, or at least does not extract that portion of the manure which is more particularly adapted to wheat; hence I have concluded, that taking a crop of corn does not impair its capabilities for producing a crop of wheat; but, on the contrary, prepares it for wheat by having it fully incorporated with the soil.

I find that I have consumed my sheet, and have not said all yet I intended, but will, if you think this sample of my farming worthy of notice, give you my system of rotation of crops. In conclusion, I believe that the greatest art in farming, is making manure; it is the farmer's bank, in which he must deposit liberally, or his drafts will be limited and his creditors troublesome.

Yours, truly, AUG. SHRIVER.

We shall be thankful to our correspondent for his system of rotation, and while we return him our acknowledgements, for this communication, beg leave to assure him, that the communications of practical farmers are doubly acceptable when they give results and the method pursued to produce them, as in the present instance. Theory, when founded in true philosophy, is beautiful—but theory supported by practice and crowned by brilliant results is transcendantly so.—Editor.

THE BOAST OF MARYLAND.

To the Editor of the American Farmer!

Sir—There exists in these times, great necessity, and a corresponding disposition, more than formerly, to study economy, in all agricultural affairs—This cannot fail to result in a conviction of the policy of using, more extensively, both the *mule* and the *ox*. For all "short boots"—such as hauling wood, hauling out manure, hauling in corn and tobacco, and such like operations which give

frequent *breathing spells* to the team; and require steady draft, *oxen* are already in pretty general use; but not as much so as they ought to be, and will be—The greatest objection that we hear urged against it is slowness of draft; but that depends upon, and may be remedied in a great measure, by care and judgment in *breaking*, and yet more by *attention to blood*! In this respect, that is, for *action and wind*, I look upon the *Devon ox* to be the *blood horse* of neat cattle, if I may use the expression without committing a *bull*—and this opinion, you will agree with me, is strongly fortified by the remarkable fact, that at the late splendid exhibition at Albany, where premiums were offered for the best "working oxen," the *first, second, third and fourth*, (out of five) premiums, were taken by *oxen*, *all of which partook largely of the Devon cross*! crossed in some cases on the *Durham*, in other cases on the native cattle—but the *first premium* was awarded to a cross of the *Devon* on the "native stock"—which proves that farmers wishing to improve the stock with reference to that employment, should have recourse to the *Devon* blood.

In evidence of the importance attached to the use of *oxen*, it is sufficient to note that a working, economical, shrewd and thrifty people should assign, at Albany, as above stated, *five* of their premiums to that object, and when we consider that these premiums were awarded in the four first cases out of five, to *oxen* deep in the *Devon* blood, by judges selected from such states as *Massachusetts, Connecticut and Vermont*, where folks know a little more than we do about working cattle, who can fail to be strongly persuaded of the fitness of their verdict? I know of nothing in its agricultural character and resources, of which old Maryland can more proudly boast, than to say, that an affluent native citizen, not reared to the plow, but taking to it from choice, had the sagacity and forecast long ago, to discover the excellence of this race, in the midst of all the din and noise raised in favor of more costly ones—and to have quietly by nice selections and repeated importations from England, laid the foundation of, and reared a large herd, which now, in number, and yet more in quality, excels any herd of *Devon* cattle in America—if not in England. Far from deteriorating, they have been improved under his careful management, and perseverance, and liberal expenditure, until almost every white hair has been bred out, and all defects of color and points eradicated.

Let old Virginia boast of her soil so well adapted to the growth of Presidents and blood horses—old Kentucky of her blue grass and big mules—let Maine boast of her lumber—New Hampshire of her granite—Massachusetts of her marble and her codfish—Vermont of her sheep—New York of her Durham cattle, her barley and her dog-churned butter—Ohio of her wheat and fat grunting "unclean" as how they don't "chew the cud?"—New Jersey of her big peaches and pippins—her big railroad—her big canal and of her brave and enterprising Capt. Stockton and his frigate and big gun, that'll make all tremble like a small earthquake—Let Pennsylvania boast of her Conestoga horses and her coal mines, and Delaware of her rich meadows and fat mutton; but when you come to old Maryland—think of her canvass-back ducks—her tobacco—her rail-road of 180 miles, traveling on and making its way like an awful serpent over the mountains to run into the Ohio—and more than that—let her boast that she has, in the very heart of the state, the largest and most perfect herd of the best cattle, for all the purposes of the husbandman, take them by and large, to wit: the *North Devon cattle*—such a herd exists not a thousand miles from "Sykesville," in the country that bears the honoured name of the last and the most wealthy of the signers of a certain document called—THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

I.S.S.

AN ADDRESS,

Delivered by W. W. W. Bowie, Esq., before the Prince George's County Agricultural Society, November 3d, 1842.

MR. PRESIDENT, AND

GENTLEMEN OF THE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY:

Amidst all the varied scenes of civilized life, perhaps there are none more imposing, or more ennobling than scenes similar in character to the one now passing.

From the primitive origin of society to the present day, whenever an important object was to be accomplished for the benefit of mankind in general; or for the advancement of any special interest of a particular class, or order of men, we find them first moving in primary assemblies, called by the energy of, possibly, but a solitary individual, and then, we find these merging into general conventions; and finally, forming a society, for the better government of all their energies—the husbanding their resources, and concentrating their efforts, thereby securing the accomplishment of the object in view, and the fulfilment of hopes, the realization of which had scarcely been looked for by spirits the most sanguine. By such combinations of individuals, bringing together labour, wealth, industry, enterprise, ingenuity and talent, all united and directed to one common purpose, what mighty results have taken place! How wonderful have been the improvements in literature, the arts and sciences, and in the political condition of man! How magnificent the advance in every field of human wisdom! Is there not in all this, some earnest of what may be the results of this Society, formed as it is, for the purpose of improving the long, *too long*, neglected condition of Agriculture. Here, I see before me, all the elements requisite for the work we have in view. Each one has within himself *something* to contribute, by which the great object that engrosses our attention will be advanced. If by *perseverance*, and a harmonious determination on the part of each one to lend his aid, we but continue our efforts, and direct them properly, the result in the end must be as gratifying to us, as by similar means, other associations of our fellow beings, directed to different objects, have resulted in brilliant success and redounded to the glory of their authors.

The greatest minds in the country have been forced to pause in silent wonder and admiration at the triumphant march of human improvement in the arts, sciences, mechanics! Philosophy has taught man to explore the "blue ethereal firmament,"—made him familiar with the stars and planets—enabled him to traverse regions of air, where the eagle with his strong pinions cannot soar;—made air subserve his purposes, and permits him to clutch the very lightning from the storm-cloud, and make it obedient to his will. COMMERCE spreads her flowing canvass to every breeze and in every clime. She transmits the productions of the freezing north to the sunny south, and flaps her snowy wings in every part of the globe. And thus every department of human wisdom has advanced, and is still rapidly increasing its sphere of action.

The work of ages is accomplished now-a-days in as many years; and the labor of thousands for years in as many days, performed by hundreds only. Distance has been overcome. Time itself seems to have been lengthened, so much is now done in so short a period. The land travel in former times of ten days, is now passed over in ten hours;—the six months' voyages across Old Ocean is now cut down to twelve days. And what has caused this great change in the condition of the world? Is it not to be found in the maxim, "*in union there is strength?*" A great and exciting impulse has been generated, and an honorable rivalry has been excited in all classes of men belonging to the trades and professions, to excel and to advance beyond compare, their respective pursuits. By this means also, as one discovery was made, it aided more or less the improvement in another, till *perfection* is almost at hand. Thus they have been actuated by one common interest, their efforts directed to one object. They have *united*;—they have moved in masses, and glorious, mighty and incredible have been the results. Whilst all this has been done; while these efforts are still continued, the more vigorously, because cheered on by the most flattering success, there is one class of man, comprising in this country the largest and the wealthiest portion of the community, who have stood quietly by looking on with stupid wonder at the advance of their neighbors, and toiling from sun to sun, from year to year, in the old beaten paths of hard labor, without dreaming of improvement;

and when perchance a young adventurer talked of experiments, and of lessening the burthens of the farmer, he was ridiculed as a wild Theorist, and laughed at for his folly in attempting to suggest any thing new. Such has been the lamentable fate of Husbandry, that heretofore every thing *new* was considered Utopian, visionary, worse than useless!! Thus it was, while all other interests advanced beyond expectation, *Agriculture*, the most important of all, was kept back, loaded with a direful incubus, made up of *old prejudices*—*conceited ignorance*—*deep rooted hatred to all innovation*; and a corresponding love for all the old customs, systems and habits, however despicable they might have been, and however contrary to common sense. But thanks to the energy, the expanded talent and the enlarged views of those master-spirits, Coke, of England; Buel, of America, with other kindred minds, this night of gloom has dispersed, and now brightly breaks the dawn of that day which is destined to shine o'er us in meridian splendor. Public attention has been roused, the minds of farmers have been called to study their interest, and many have become convinced of the necessity of a change in the system of Agriculture. And since this interest, fresh and exciting, has been awakened in intelligent communities, how rapid the strides in Agriculture in its progress! How many new sources of profit and usefulness have been developed! How many treasures, before unknown, have been brought to light! It is no longer the mere occupation of unthinking labor—the simple theatre of physical exertion, but it has become the field of learning and philosophy!—a liberal science, which occupies the minds of its votaries;—a profession, which has made subservient to its purposes the abstruse science of PHYSIOLOGY; and wonder-working CHEMISTRY! has been made a valuable tributary to its success. The growing importance of the subject has already enlisted great individual talents and the combined influence of thousands. Well organized Societies in almost every State of the Union, and a large National Society has been formed. Many able and useful periodicals, published and circulated extensively, being wholly devoted to the Agricultural cause. It is, therefore, clear that the cause of the Planter and of the Farmer, is now on the advance, and with proper vigilance, this *interest* will be benefitted, and he will reap the just reward of all his energy, industry and skill in the pursuit of the noblest and happiest profession known to civilization. To aid in the accomplishment of these great results, this Society has been formed,—this meeting has been called—and this intelligent audience has been assembled. To whom, more than any other single mind, living or dead, are we Americans indebted for this new-born zeal—this generous excitement—this noble impulse, which has been called into life for our especial benefit? I am proud of the opportunity to pay a deserved tribute to one of the noblest sons of Maryland, the Editor of the first Agricultural paper published in this country,—the able writer;—the practical Farmer:—the Patriarch of American Agriculture!—In a word, I name him, when I say "THE AMERICAN FARMER!"

I now propose briefly to consider, some of the objects intended to be accomplished, by this Association for the benefit of our planters, and the increase of our domestic comforts, and our happiness and prosperity as a people.

1st. The general improvement of our lands.

2d. The breeding and rearing of improved stock of every description of domestic animals and fowls.

3d. Great attention to the form, plan and location of farm buildings, which is of vast importance.

4th. The acquisition of agricultural learning and practical wisdom, making us more familiar with the various kinds and qualities of fruits, grasses, and root crops.

5th. A general introduction into use of every kind of labor-saving and time-saving machinery.

6th, and last, tho' not least, THE VALUE OF MANURE.

Either one of these points to be properly enlarged upon, would occupy more time than I am sure this Company would wish to indulge me in; therefore I shall give each but a moment's reflection, as separate and distinct from the others, but rather treat *all* as intimately connected, forming separate links in the great chain of improvement had in view by this Society.

As to the Improvement of Lands. In this section of the country we are singularly blessed. Experience has taught us that a free use of clover and plaster will invigorate them; and although worn out, will give them life, and increase most rapidly their productive qualities. The

manure most durable and valuable for all purposes, is lime; and next to that ashes. These manures will make our lands produce superb crops of any kind. They are manures accessible only to a few of our Planters, except at an immense and unjustifiable outlay. Since grain is not our staple, and our soil is not naturally adapted to the growth of large crops of wheat, and as lime and ashes can only be procured at a heavy cost, I shall not descant upon their benefits in reclaiming worn out or improving good lands. I regret that I am not scientific enough to account for the modus operandi of the various manures I shall mention in enriching the soil, and increasing its products. I give only my experience, which has also been very limited. I set out with the remark, however, that as Tobacco and Corn Planters, we have no lands in our country, that may not with proper management, at little cost, be brought into good tilth, and all our lands of fair quality, can be made extremely productive at a very trifling cost. A Planter should keep as little stock as possible, and that should be pastured as short a time as possible. The more the soiling system is pursued the better; and except a few months in the year we can pursue it with but little inconvenience. By strict attention to raising manure; by cow penning; by keeping up from time to time your hogs, and sometimes penning your sheep. By the judicious admixture of soils, such as putting sand on clay, and clay on sandy lands; by carting out leaves and muck, and by turning in green crops, such as rye, oats, peas, buck-wheat, &c. you can rapidly improve your lands. By such a course with little time consumed, and little labor expended, a great deal of poor land can be reclaimed. The last year I manured thirty acres, at the rate of twenty-one cart loads to the acre. I experimented upon six acres; one I cow penned; one I covered with tobacco stalks; the third I enriched from the stable; on the fourth I used barn yard manure; the fifth was provided for by my piggery, and on the sixth acre I sowed five bushels of fine salt. The result of my experience was satisfactory as to all. I am not prepared at present to say which was the best, or which will be the most lasting. I am inclined to think the Tobacco stalks are the best under all circumstances. This field of 30 acres was not worth \$300, it is now valued by discreet farmers at \$900. This was done with very little inconvenience to myself, the manure having been hauled out at such times when my crop required not my attention. I have mentioned this to show how easily our worse lands may be improved, and as an encouraging instance of the success of a slight attention to the improvement of land. In my humble opinion, the proper system of culture to improve land is, to divide a farm into five fields. Having one in Tobacco; one in corn, and one in grain, and two in pasture. That is, going on turf for tobacco, following that with corn, and corn with smaller grain and setting down to clover and timothy mixed, taking care in all wet low spots to sow Herbs' grass. Thus you have always two pastures, and three after harvest. Stock should never run on your clover during a rainy spell or when the land is very wet. All stock should be taken in August from the field to be worked the following year. The field should then be cleaned, and if foul should be fallowed in the fall, but if clean sward, free from weeds, it ought to be turned up early in the spring, and by a deep ploughing, and thereafter frequent harrowing, a fine crop of Tobacco can be taken off without disturbing the turf. By this course, with barely stock enough to do the work of the farm, afford food and the luxuries of a good Dairy, and by making that stock in the most economical manner contribute to the improvement of the land, by increasing what has been termed "the farmer's gold mine," our farms would be found rapidly to rise in value, and soon be found rich enough to lie fallow only one year, so that a field could be each year fallowed for wheat, and it followed with Tobacco, and so on through the before mentioned routine.

As to the importance of having improved stock, it is not necessary to argue, I presume, after the fine exhibition we have had. The superiority of improved Hogs, Cattle, Sheep and Horses, over the common stock of the country, is too self-evident to require discussion. I deem it only necessary to say, that I am convinced that by keeping the improved breeds of domestic animals the farmer saves one half of the keep, trouble and expense, yet receives greater profit. If necessary I could easily demonstrate this proposition; but I consider it useless to discuss what must be admitted. I would beg leave, here, to suggest a few rules, which reading and experience have furnished

me: Let all your working Cattle be of good size and be well kept. One large Horse, will do the work of two small poor Horses, and thereby you will save one-third of food. One yoke of Oxen well kept, will do all the work of four, on the farm. Our Northern neighbors seldom use more than one yoke, at any work, and will pull a ton or more with them. But shame on us! I have seen six or eight struggling hard to get along with quarter a cord of wood. Why? because they were too poor to be looked at by a Christian man; at least by one who reflects upon the Scriptural injunction, "A merciful man is merciful to his beast." Again, Salt is a blessed condiment for man and beast, and should be freely used. A tarred trough should always be kept in the pasture with Sheep, and never free from salt. Hogs should never be allowed to ramble at large, but a lot ought to be appropriated to their exclusive use, having therein wood, water, and good shelter, with small pens attached thereto. Near this lot, let one or two acres be cultivated in symblins and pumpkins, with the various roots; by this means, at a low cost, a large number may be kept. By attention to some of these suggestions, I must think, that we can keep less stock with more profit and pleasure to ourselves, and certainly with greater ease and comfort to them.

In connexion with this branch of my views, I must deeply lament the want, among us, of proper fixtures for Stock, and proper Farm Buildings. This surely will be admitted by us all; and the necessity for the correction of this fault will also, I imagine, be admitted, both on the score of economy and comfort. To do this we must become a reading and reflecting people. We must study our profession. To be called a "Book-Farmer," is no longer a reflection, but a high compliment. All Trades and Professions have their periodicals, and now we farmers have our journals,—those fruitful sources of pleasure and profit! Young as I am, I remember when a Planter was ashamed to let his friend see him reading "Taylor's *Arator*;" and to follow its directions was to subject himself to a volume of ridicule and senseless raillery. That book was the only authority known to an American Agriculturist. Now, thanks to an enlarged intelligence! we have many judiciously conducted periodicals, and many scientific works; and no man who has a proper pride in his profession but reads some Agricultural paper, with all the zest that even a politician devoured a partisan journal. These productions, from practical Farmers, amuse, interest and instruct. They excite us to increased exertion;—inspire us with confidence in undertakings which otherwise would be abandoned upon the first failure;—give us plans, the most approved, for all our farm buildings;—make suggestions which often are of the greatest importance;—indeed, they act as "a friend in need,"—as a wise counsellor, a judicious, experienced adviser! These papers are of as much importance, and are as necessary to the Planter in the successful prosecution of farming as the political newspaper is to the Statesman, or the "Reports of Cases" to the Lawyer.

The last subject I shall bring to your notice is one of vast moment, and which cannot be more happily introduced than in the words of the great speculator and banker, N. BIDDLE, Esq., who speaks like one *wise from experience*. He says, "A Farmer who has made any money spends it not in his business, but in some other occupation. He buys more land, when he ought to buy more manure, or puts out his money in some joint-stock company to convert sunshine into moonshine; or else he buys shares in some gold-mine, or lead mine. Rely upon it, our richest mine is the barn-yard, and that whatever inducements stocks or shares may offer, the best investment for a Farmer is *live stock* and *plough-shares*." Here are two radical, prominent evils pointed out most forcibly by an eloquent writer. *One* is the diversion, from its proper application, of all our surplus funds. With us it is too often squandered in the indulgence of vicious habits, or the gratification of a luxurious appetite; or to fan the flame of a foolish, ostentatious pride. Neighbor A. will spend all his surplus revenue to keep up a splendid establishment. Neighbor B. sees no reason why he should not take as wide a swarth as Mr. A., whilst neighbor C. actually runs in debt, at the risk of defrauding his creditors to, forsooth, keep up the *respectability* of his family. Thus extravagance on the part of one, leads another into still greater extravagance, till the plain habits of our ancestors are lost sight of, and our people are foolishly aping the luxurious habits and demoralizing customs of the effeminate courts of Europe;—this, too, while they stand on the very brink that overhangs the

dark gulf of Insolvency.—The other error pointed out, is the desire every where manifested to accumulate acres—to add field to field, farm to farm, without seeming to care whether it be poor or rich. To be the possessor of thousands of acres seems to be the desire of every man. If a Farmer has a sum of money he invests it in more land, instead of buying manure to enrich that which he has.—He would rather have one thousand acres of land, and pay the taxes and all the other expenses attending so large a possession, and make annually five dollars per acre, than have one hundred only, and make fifty dollars per acre. See, he would have but one tenth the trouble and expense, yet would clear much more. Compare the toil and care, and the vexation attending the supervision of such an estate, with the ease, comfort and pleasure derived from the culture of a small farm. This is no fancy picture. There are many who make more money by double from one hundred acres, than our Planters clear from one thousand. It is done by treating the land well. Repaying it annually at least to the amount of its interest, in manure. Here let me say that I am convinced the proper time to apply manure is whenever you have it on hand, and it may with safety be used on the sward, on crops, or barren hills, or anywhere; at all seasons, and in any quantity you choose to apply it. It never comes amiss.

Fellow-Farmers let us then, in these times of "pressure and pecuniary embarrassment," get rid of every species of property which is not profitable;—get rid of our luxurious habits;—abandon the fashionable follies of the day;—lop off all unnecessary expenses, and return to the plain, unsophisticated customs of our forefathers. Let INDUSTRY AND ECONOMY be our watchword, and let it be practically seen and felt in your household. Work less land, and take better care of what you make.—Make an annual investment in the improvement of your Farms. Let us give up the fashion of selling nothing that we can consume, but rather let us waste, or prodigally consume nothing we can sell. By such radical changes in our course of life, and in our system of farming, that peace and plenty;—that contentment and comfort;—that ease and happiness, which is our birthright as tillers of the soil, will again revisit our homes, and the bright Sun of Prosperity will again shine over old Maryland in all its wonted effulgence, and light up with happy smiles the countenances of her independent sons and beauteous daughters.

The following report on Plowing, by a committee of the Kennebec County Agricultural Society we copy, thinking that its fullness makes it a good model for other committees to adopt.—Ed. N. E. F.

We say ditto to the above.—Ed. Am. Farmer.

ON PLOWS.

Your committee report: That there were no plows presented for premiums, but there were four to which the attention of your committee was called, and the qualities of each were tested at the plowing match, viz:

1st. The Eagle plow, manufactured by Ruggles, Nourse & Co., a neat and handsome finished article; it laid the furrow very flat and smooth, giving to the work a handsome finish, and to those who approve of having the furrow laid perfectly flat, we can recommend this plow.

2d. Manufactured by Doe, of Augusta. This plow has the quality of lapping the furrows in such a manner that it entirely covers all the grass, not leaving any to turn up from the edge of the lap. Mr. Doe's plow is made with a coulter which adds to the strength, and is far preferable for breaking rocky or rooty land. It did not give that smooth and handsome finish to its work that Ruggles & Co.'s plows did, but your committee are of the opinion that the work was every way equal, if not superior, for all the purposes of tillage, and they do not hesitate to recommend it as equal to any plow in use.

Opinions vary as to the benefit of lapping the furrows, but we think that where the furrow is lapped so as to admit the air underneath, decomposition takes place much sooner than where the furrow is laid flat, and of course is better for vegetation.

3d. Barnaby & Mooers' double-mould board plow from New York. This plow is made in such a manner as to turn the furrow either way; what was the land-side passing one way, becomes the mould-board returning. It possessed the quality of lapping the furrow, but left the grass projecting from under the lap. This plow is a decided improvement in side-hill plowing, but we are not

prepared to say whether it will be an improvement on level ground. Your committee were informed that it took less strength of team to plow with this plow, but we did not see this tested.

Of the new plow from Hallowell, made by Cyrus Putnam, we cannot give an opinion. It has not been in use long enough to obtain a character. Probably it has some defects which may be remedied. We hope it is not out of place to remark here, that if as good plows can be made here as those brought from other States, our own mechanics should have the preference. The amount of money carried out of the State for plows and other agricultural instruments, that could as well be made here, is quite large, and would furnish business for many men, and support for many families. The nearer the mechanic and farmer can be brought together, the more profitable to both and the less money is wanted to effect their exchanges, at the same time we should be willing to pay to patentees from other States the just rewards of their inventions.

LUTHER SEVERANCE,
JOHN YEATON,
CHARLES LITTLE,
Committee.

Oct. 1842.

HUSSEY'S CORN AND COB CRUSHER.

We call the attention of the reader to the following testimonial of Col. Bement to the Crusher of our fellow-townsman, Mr. Hussey.

To the Editor of the American Farmer.

Baltimore, November 18, 1842.

I have just received a long letter from our much esteemed friend, and profound agriculturist, C. N. Bement, Esq., of the Three Hills Farm, near Albany, N.Y. respecting my Corn & Cob Crusher, which he has used. He very kindly permits me to extract from that letter for publication in the American Farmer.

Yours respectfully, OBED HUSSEY.

Mr. Bement describes his driving power, which is a small over shot water wheel, six feet in diameter, receiving no more water than will pass through a tube 8 inches square, with one foot head. This he says gives to the crusher less than 250 revolutions per minute, being but little more than half the proper speed to do fast work. With this disadvantage so unsavourable to the credit of the crusher he goes on to say:

"Yesterday I had occasion to grind some feed for some calves, on their passage to Apilatchicola, which I have lately sold, and after grinding several bushels corn and cob, I resolved to mix with it some wheat screenings. I set it a little closer, and with a temporary hopper I run through it two bushels in 20 minutes, which is at the rate of 6 bushels per hour, and was much surprised at the fineness of the meal, being reduced almost to powder. You are not, probably, aware of the difficulty of grinding screenings, which is composed of shrunk and broken kernels of wheat, cockle and chess; the latter very tough and difficult to reduce. The millers are very shy about grinding them on account of the grit, stones and nails found in them; all of which I avoid by running them through a fanning mill, and sieve just fine enough to let the grain through it. I now mixed the crushed corn and screenings and passed it through the mill again, at the rate of 8 bushels per hour, and I assure you that I was much gratified with the operation. The hopper which I used was of tin, and the orifice through which the grain was fed is one and a quarter inch diameter. The motion and speed was very regular, and it might possibly have taken feed faster. I was about trying its power with oats, when one of the segments on my water wheel gave way and put a stop to any further experiments for the present. This I much regretted as I had been questioned on that subject, and felt quite anxious to know. At any rate I have seen enough to convince me that it is capable of performing all you said."

So far as my experience has gone, I can say it has exceeded my expectations, and I can safely recommend it as being a very useful and efficient machine for the purpose intended. It is strong and substantially built, takes up but little room, and very simple in construction; and I cannot discover any part liable to get out of order. It is said to be durable, and the grinders can be replaced by new ones at a trifling expense. These are important considerations and speak loud in its praise. More anon.

That you may be successful in all your laudable undertakings to assist the Agriculturists of our beloved country, is the ardent desire of,

Your friend and obedient serv't, C. N. BEMENT."

THE AMERICAN FARMER.

PUBLISHED BY SAMUEL SANDS.

A most provoking blunder occurred in the *working-off* of our paper last week, by which the second and third pages were transposed with the sixth and seventh, thus breaking the connection with matter on other pages.—As the pages were correctly numbered, the mistake could readily be corrected by the reader—but it is a source of much mortification to us, the more especially, as it interfered with the reading of the eloquent Address published in that paper.

ICE.—We had ice in our streets for the first time this season on Saturday last, the 19th inst. The weather has since been very cold, and the indication at the present time of writing, is for snow. Jones' Falls is frozen over.

MR. BOWIE'S ADDRESS.—The address of this gentleman will be found in this day's paper. Having in our last given our opinion of it, we have now only to ask all to read it—it will repay the time allotted to its perusal with compound interest.

Page's Corn Planter.—We observe with pleasure, that our townsmen, Mr. George Page, was awarded a Diploma for his corn planter by the American Institute. By the way, this is a most efficient and excellent machine, calculated alike for the drilling of corn, rice, beets, turnips, carrots and parsnips, and so constructed and arranged, that the seed may be dropped at any required distance. It makes the furrow, drops and covers the seed and rolls the ground at one and the same time, and will perfect ten acres of good work in a day.

PROFESSORSHIPS.—We observe among the officers of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, no less than three professorships, viz. *John Lewis Russel*, A. M. Professor of Botany and Vegetable Physiology, *T. W. Harris*, M. D. Professor of Entomology, and *S. L. Dana*, M. D. Professor of Horticultural Chemistry. There is much of wisdom and true policy in such appointments, and we should be gratified to see this example followed, not only in every Horticultural association, but in every Agricultural Society in the country. Connecting scientific men, by professional identity, with institutions of such nature and objects, has a tendency to secure to them not only the influence of their names but their active co-operation in the minutia and detail of all that is calculated to advance their interests, as well as to call forth their talents in the illustration of those subjects appertaining to agriculture of a purely scientific character. It will be recollect, that the first regular course of lectures upon agricultural Chemistry, was delivered by Sir Humphrey Davy before the Bristol Board of Agriculture; from which beginning, in rapid succession, have sprung those numerous other treatises of similar character, which have so distinguished the present century as the fostering era of enlightened husbandry. In the vicinity of every Agricultural Society in the country there are gentlemen of Scientific attainments, who would feel proud of receiving similar appointments, and whose pride of character would induce them to fulfil the devolving duties, from motives emanating from that lofty ambition which teaches the virtuous and the honorable, that among the holiest of human offices is that of doing good. It may be said, that these would be professorships without emolument—true, they would be so; for there are no associations in the country able to annex salaries to them—but they would not be without honor, and though pecuniary advantage would not directly ensue to the professors, yet it would do so indirectly, as it would bring their acquirements within the knowledge of hundreds, nay, thousands, who would not otherwise have known that they had being. Indeed, we know of no means so well calculated to bring

the talents and learning of professional gentlemen to the notice of the public, as would be the opportunity which would be afforded them of delivering lectures before the respective societies at their annual and semi-annual meetings. If we possessed the requisite power of mind, genius and learning, we would not desire a better or more eligible field from which to ascend the eminence of distinction, or reach the goal of our ambition.

ANTHRACITE COAL ASHES AS A MANURE.

We find the following paragraph in the November number of the *American Agriculturist*:

"Will some of our readers furnish us the results of experiments on the application of the Anthracite ashes to different crops in dissimilar soils and under various circumstances? We have repeatedly asked for the above information personally, but have met with no one able to give a satisfactory answer to the inquiry. By many their utility is doubted, and others assert that they are positively injurious. We believe, on the contrary, they contain highly concentrated principles of nutrition, which only require the proper treatment to add immensely to the fertility of our vegetable gardens and farming lands."

We do not know that the information which we are about to give will prove "satisfactory" to the editors of the *Agriculturist*, but having had the experience of several years in the use and application of these ashes, we feel ourselves called upon to say what we do know of their efficacy as manure, and shall leave it to these gentlemen to determine for themselves, whether the data upon which we based our opinion of their effects were such as to justify us in the favorable opinion we formed of their active virtues in the melioration of the soil.

In the spring of 1836, we had a small piece of ground bordering on the main road, which was separated from the field by a run. It contained 1 acre and 10 perches of as hard, elastic ungainly clay as Christian man ever undertook to improve. Its situation was a western exposure, rising gently to the east, so as to form a kind of inclined plane. The eastern part of it was a tenacious white clay, bordering on fuller's earth, the rest a red clay equally hard, and the whole worn-out by that improvident system of culture, which looks to taking all out and putting nothing in. As it was located on the public road, we were not a little ambitious to get it in good tilth, so as to relieve us from so burning an eye-sore. From its indurated condition we felt conscious that before we could bring it to a condition of creditable fertility, it would be necessary to change the texture of the soil, in order to give play to the action of the atmosphere. Had a sand bank been accessible to us, we should at once have covered it with sand, at the rate of a hundred cart loads to the acre, so as to break down its tenacity, and admit the air. But having no such resource at hand, we determined on applying what we believed would be a good substitute, and accordingly procured gas-house cinders, which we intended applying at the rate of twenty double-horse cart loads to the acre. As the westernmost part of the ground lied convenient to the entrance, the cinders were spread thereon first, but as we could get but twenty loads, only one acre was furnished with them, so that the upper part of the piece, consisting of the white-clay, and containing 10 perches, was left uncovered. After spreading these cinders, we put on and spread stable manure, at the rate of 20 double-horse loads to the acre. The manure was ploughed in as spread, the ground then rolled to break down the clods, harrowed twice lengthwise and once cross-wise, which brought it but to a tolerable state of pulverization. We then sowed millet on the whole piece, at the rate of half a bushel of seed to the acre. It came up well, and on that part where the gas-house cinders were spread the crop of millet was as luxuriant as the heart of man could desire; but, to a line, where the cinders stopped, the plant was as thin as its growth was stinted and poor, scarcely worth cutting; this difference in product

we ascribed to the utter impossibility of the roots of the plants deriving any benefit from the air, and but partial from the rain, as the *baked* condition of the clay almost precluded the operation of percolation, and the water stood in puddles on the surface, although this part of the ground was the most elevated. Our object being to get the piece in timothy, as soon as we cut the millet, we spread 20 bushels of Anthracite coal ashes on the 10 upper perches described, ploughed it in about four inches, rolled and harrowed and left it in that way until it was time to prepare the whole for the timothy. We then had the whole ploughed seven inches deep, rolled, and harrowed until we had pulverized it as well as it was susceptible of being made so. On the upper 10 perches, we spread 20 bushels more of anthracite coal ashes, which we harrowed in well. We then sowed a peck and a half of timothy seed on the whole piece. It all took equally well, and yielded luxuriant cuttings of fine grass, there being no difference on the piece except that the part where the coal ashes had been applied had a good carpet of white clover, whereas there were but little or none on the rest.

Finding that its action as above described had answered our expectations, in the spring of 1837, we top-dressed an acre of clover with it. It grew on a piece of cold red clay, in bad tilth. The piece consisted of two acres. One half of the remainder of the piece we plastered, at the rate of a bushel to the acre. Where the anthracite coal ashes and plaster were sown, the clover was as fine as we ever saw, but on the remainder of the lot, it was poor enough in all conscience. We subsequently put this lot in spring wheat, turning in the clover-sward the previous fall, late, and sowing the wheat early, the ensuing spring, the product was good on the whole, but better where it had been plastered and ashed, and much the best on the latter part. The subsequent year we put the whole piece in Mercer Potatoes, manuring all alike and well, in the furrows; the product was good, but decidedly best the ashes had been applied.

In the spring of 1838, we put in three acres of corn, in a lot, *manuring the whole* at the rate of 20 double-horse cart loads of stable and barn-yard manure to the acre. On one acre we spread 100 bushels of leached ashes, on another we spread 100 bushels of anthracite coal ashes, and on the third, nothing. The soil was a sand, inclining to loam, resting upon a clay bottom. The corn proved a fair yield, but much more productive on the ashed parts, which yield at least one-fourth more. It grew faster from the start, looked greener and healthier, and made more and where larger ears.

In the spring of 1839, we planted a small bed of the famed *TREE CORN*, in our garden. The plot on which it grew lied low, and was too wet in rainy seasons for corn, but as it was the only spot which we could appropriate to it we thought we would overcome its inadaptation by heavy manuring. We spread on 4 inches in depth of stable manure, had that trenched in 9 inches deep, then had 2 inches of cow dung spread thereon and turned in 4 inches deep, raking the ground well after each spading. We then spread on 2 inches of street dirt, which we thoroughly raked in, so as to incorporate it with the soil. We then laid off our beds in furrows 3 feet apart and dropped the corn 2 feet asunder in the rows. It came up well, but owing to a succession of cold rains, the plants turned yellow and appeared evidently dying. Judging that it was owing to the cold, and that it would be necessary to impart heat to the soil, so as to counteract the effect of the cold, we applied half a pint of anthracite ashes to each hill, working it in with the prongs of a small garden hoe. The consequence was, that it acted like magic, changing the color of the plants in a few days from a sickly hue, to a dark healthful green. The plot of tree corn yielded a tremendous crop, the which we, in chief, ascribed to the plentiful dose of manure which we

gave it, but at the same time, we believed that the anthracite coal ashes rescued it, at the onset, from the fate of stunted corn, and performed its office in its subsequent growth.

We used them in a compost of barn yard and stable manure in 1839, at the rate of 100 bushels to 20 cart loads, with which we manured an acre of sugar beets. The crop was a good one—the soil a rather moist clay loam, resting on hard till.

Why, we would ask, should any one "doubt," their utility," or assert that they are positively injurious? They are the product of that which was once vegetable matter, subsequently submitted to the action of fire. We know that Clay Ashes and Peat Ashes, have been advantageously used as meliorators of the soil, and why should not those from Anthracite coal act equally potent and favorable? We do not recollect to have seen any analysis of them, but judging from the character of the coal from which they are produced, their appearance, and our experience in their action, as well as from the evidence of our eye, we do think with the editors of the Agriculturist, that they contain "highly concentrated principles of nutrition, which only require the proper treatment, to add immensely to the fertility of our vegetable gardens and farms." Nay, we will go farther—they only require application, that being the only treatment necessary.

May they not contain potash, in minute quantities, gypsum, carbon and some of the phosphates? If so, in what is wood ashes superior, except in the greater quantity of alkalis they contain? In what the chemists term the silicates of potash, we suspect anthracite coal ashes abound to a moderate extent, and we think we saw the evidences of it in our little patch of wheat. But throwing these suggestions as to their constituent properties entirely aside, we have no hesitancy in affirming, that they are excellent as a manure, and from what we have seen of their effects we believe them to possess the property of nutrition, as well as being eminently stimulative; and, of a certainty, no one with half an eye will deny to them that of being an alterative, and well calculated to change the texture of soils requiring amendment.

In proof of their value as manure we will very briefly relate a remark made to us by a very observant market gardener. In a conversation had with him upon the relative value of stable manure and street dirt, after giving the preference to the former, he observed, that of late years, he thought the street dirt had much improved in its fertilizing qualities; but upon his saying, though he had noticed the difference for several years he could not account for it, we replied that we thought he might refer it to the admixture with it of anthracite coal ashes, that fuel having been introduced in that time, and the ashes thrown into the street and forming a part of the substances scraped up and sold as manure. Although the thought had never struck him before, he coincided with us in opinion, and made the farther remark, that he had for some years noticed that the street dirt had become much more lasting in its effects than formerly.

While we have pen in hand, we will mention, that Anthracite coal ashes are extensively used, and with great effect as manure, in the gardens of Pottsville, Pennsylvania, and that those of Bituminous coal are as freely and effectively used in the neighborhood of Richmond, Virginia. In speaking of the effects of ashes, *Chaptal* says—"the ashes of turf and *pit coal* produce wonderful effects upon grass-lands. The first of these often contain gypsum, but frequently only silica, alumina and oxide of iron. From ashes of *pit coal* I have obtained by analysis sulphuret of lime." The ashes of the *brown coal*, we learn from Leibig, "are much esteemed in the Wetterau as manure for meadows and moist land." We mention these facts merely as corroborative incidents to show that ashes from various substances have been used for agricul-

tural purposes and always with decided benefits, and among others, those of the Barilla, either leached or un-leached, is a powerful manure.

SWEETSTAKES PLOUGHING MATCH.

The undersigned, Judges at the Sweepstakes Ploughing Match at the Baltimore County Agricultural Society's Fair, beg leave to report, that there were five competitors entered for the purse; that the work done by three of them was executed well, viz. that by Mr. Witherow, that by Messrs. Barnaby & Mooers, and that by Mr. N. U. Mott; but taking all the circumstances into the account, the undersigned believe that the latter is entitled to, and hereby award him the purse, for the work done by his Wiley plough.

JERE. YELLOTT,
JOSHUA HUTCHINS,
JOSHUA MARSH.

[Note—We think it was due to the public as well as to the importance of the subject, that the judges should have entered more into detail with respect to the reasons which influenced their decision.—*Ed. A. F.*]

PLOUGHING MATCH—PREMIUM PLOUGH.

A correspondent, under date of Gettysburg, Pa. Nov. 18th, 1842, writes us as follows :

"Why has no notice been taken in your valuable paper of the last ploughing contest at Govanstown. Had it been a Mott, Eastman, Sinclair, Law, Belzhoover, Ridgely, or any of your city farmers, it would have no doubt been blazoned forth in *capitalis* what plough and ploughman had received the premium; but forsooth you invite strangers at a distance to come, and when they go, their stock is not permitted to compete with the gentleman who have it cut and dry to suit themselves."

"I have been truly mortified that no notice has been taken in your paper of Mr. Witherow's having received the Silver Medal for the best Plough, and your committee not making a report, as I was the means of his going."

The report of the judges of the Ploughing Match was received before the above came to hand—That there has been neglect somewhere in not publishing it ere this, we are not disposed to deny or excuse; but the fault lies not at our door; we refrained from publishing aught in regard to the result until we should receive the official report, which we were in expectation of receiving in time for each successive number of our paper: other engagements prevented our being present at the trial—but our correspondent will find by the Judges' report, that his suspicions and insinuations are unfounded, as the very first person named by him was the successful competitor as the best Ploughman, he using the plough of his own manufacture. And we take this occasion to say, that in the discharge of our duties we never permit sectional feelings to interfere with our judgments, or the rendering justice to those entitled to it, as our remarks on the late Fair will evince, and we think we could appeal to our correspondent's calmer judgment for an acquittal, so far as we are concerned in the implied injustice. That the Ex. Committee of the Society, in excluding animals other than those belonging to our own county, from competition at the Fair, committed an oversight, is very obvious, and they will no doubt in future see to its correction—but we have no reason to believe, from the character of the gentlemen composing that Committee, that they are in any wise liable to the ungenerous charge made against them by our correspond-

ent. In regard to the decision of the committee on Ploughs, we would remark, that during the past week, their report was handed in for publication, but it was so meagre and unsatisfactory, making as it did the bare mention of the name of the vendors of the successful ploughs for the first and second premiums, that we suggested a revision thereof, deeming that the great importance of the subject required a more ample report—since which it has not been returned to us in time for publication this week. The award of the premium for the best plough was made to Mr. Witherow of Gettysburg, Pa. for his Plough; and that for the second best to Mr. Jonathan S. Eastman, of this city, for one of his Ploughs.

THE AWARDS AT THE LATE FAIR.

To the Editor of the American Farmer.

Sir,—A friend has this moment called my attention to an article, in your paper of the 2d of November, which was intended as an attack upon one of the Committees, at the Govanstown exhibition, for awarding the premium, for the best Devon cow, to a certain animal not possessing, as the writer of that article conceives, "the requisite peculiarities and characteristics of that race," and as there is some justice in the remarks of the writer I take this occasion, as one of that Committee, to state, that the same doubt arose in my mind, not only as to the purity of that cow's blood, but also as to the purity of the blood of some others who bore off the honors as Durbans or Devons. In order to justify myself, therefore, I enquired of the Chairman of the Committee, whether the regulations of the Society made it incumbent upon the Committee to examine into the pedigrees of the different animals, and I was informed that the Committee had no such duty to perform, but that they were merely required to award the premiums to the most meritorious animals among the entries placed in his hands by a committee of the Society. I will however further remark, that when the Committee came to examine the cow which received the premium as the best Devon, every member of the Committee hesitated, and it was only finally awarded to her, after assurances from the former owner of the animal, that she was a full blooded Devon. For myself, I rejoice at these criticisms on the awards of the Committee, as it gives them an opportunity of defending their decisions, at the same time that it will benefit the Society by showing the necessity of more strict regulations in regard to the entries of full blooded stock. I have now, I trust, given a satisfactory reason for the course of the committee, or at least of myself, on the subject of which *Justice* complains, and shall now ask a small space for some remarks of my own upon the regulation of the Baltimore County Agricultural Society.

In the first place, I take it for granted that this Society was established for the purpose of encouraging agriculture, the mechanic arts, the raising of fine stock, &c. &c. Secondly, I also take it for granted, that the Society contemplated, when it published to the world a constitution and set of bye-laws, that this constitution and these bye-laws should govern all its proceedings until others should be adopted. If I am right in these two conclusions, I wish to be informed where any provision can be found, within the constitution or by-laws of that Society, excluding from competition for premiums all animals not owned by residents of Baltimore county. It seems to have been taken for granted that there was such a regulation of the society, because two of the Committees in noticing the stock of non-residents, state that they could not, by the rules of the Society, be competitors for premiums, and you also, Mr. Editor, in your description of the exhibition, point out the impolicy of any such "*exclusive*" regulations;—it will therefore be matter of great astonishment to many to be informed, that there is no provision in the constitution or bye laws of this society excluding from competition the animals of non-residents, but on the contrary, the 16th article of the bye-laws goes further and extends the privilege, in certain cases, to persons not even owning the animals exhibited for premium. The greatest injustice and illiberality was practiced upon all the members of that society who were not residents of Baltimore county, because after inviting all strangers to become members and receiving their subscriptions, common courtesy required that they should be placed, at least, on an equal footing with their own citizens, and it is due to the society that the public should be informed by what authority this "*exclusive*" regulation was adopted.

PHILO-JUSTICE.

AGRICULTURAL PREMIUMS.

To the Editor of the American Farmer.

Sir : The many practical truths under the heading of the present article, in the Sept. number (1842) of the *Cultivator*, by my old friend, the pioneer of the agricultural press, struck me so forcibly that we are induced to trespass a hasty word or two on your columns.

The history of various associations within our recollection, instituted to carry out certain specified improvements in religion, morals, science, &c. &c. only existed so long as their promised ends were practically realized. This fact is as applicable to agriculture, as any of the sciences—the great object of an agricultural association is to

confer the most practical benefits upon the greatest number whose interests it designs advancing.

As prizes are now awarded, we would be pleased to learn what possible benefit we would confer upon the agricultural community by carrying off the best bull, cow, and hog. It is well understood (generally speaking) that great previous preparation, often to the detriment of other interests on the farm, added to the monied ability of the breeder, are brought into requisition.

I will instance a cow which you, Mr. Editor, have recorded as having yielded 32 quarts of milk in a single day, and whose form you add could not be faulted even by a Bakewell. This animal after leaving its then owner, came under our immediate notice, with treatment equal in value to her milk, yielded well for about two months—when on the good feeding and housing of common country cows, which were averaging 5 pounds of butter per week, she became perfectly dry.

Suppose while in full milk we had taken her to one of our Fairs, as now constituted, she would have most unjustly borne off the prize.

Does not the above fact impress the necessity of the committee on awards requiring undoubted satisfactory testimony of one thing in relation to the animals—the manner of rearing, the yearly average of milk, cream and cheese, particulars in regard to keep, amount of food consumed, &c. &c.

It is immaterial whether the Alderney, Devon, Durham, or the native cow are presented—let excellence and character bear off the prize—let not an American society preclude all improvement (without foreign aid) should the judgement of the breeder dictate the course. A fair field and no favour, and we will guarantee "that England's best" will not carry off all the prizes.

Let the committees hand over to the society minute details of their respective duties—let them appear in the American Farmer, that all who do not feel it their interest to take the paper, can be furnished for a trifle with copies containing "The Transactions of the Society"—The farmer would then learn the various modes of culture of the premium products, and the means resorted to bring the various prize animals to their superior excellence.

Flanders, Scotland and England have attained their present positions by their liberal rewards for various practical essays, implements, &c. such as the application of the various mineral and vegetable manures, drawings, improvements of lands, which had been subjected to improvident culture, improvement of animals, with other details, always accompanied by plain, practical truths, which appeal strongly, and as their beautiful system of farming shows, not in vain, to the sons of the soil.

There are yet numerous wants of the farmer which Associations by liberal premiums, and thus creating a demand for their manufactures, might stimulate the endless ingenuity and skill of our mechanics to furnish—and numerous improvements upon our present implements and machinery.

We will instance an implement for the culture of the ground next to our fence walls and ditches, left untouched by all ploughs now in use—The filth found on such places of the improvident farmer, not only presenting a wretched appearance, but rotting down the fences, and filling up the ditches. We all know that such places are now only kept clean by the mattock.

We might add to the list as worthy of patronage, The best and most economical Farm Gate; The best draft or model of a Lime Kiln for wood or coal; The best Lime Spreader; The best Seed Sower.

There are numerous other wants which several meetings of a committee of practical farmers would suggest, for the permanent interest of the man who wishes to

Go AHEAD.

[Our correspondents will bear in mind, that the society is in its infancy, and but few of the officers have heretofore had practical experience in the management of an institution of the kind—and we have no doubt they will feel grateful for any suggestions which may be made, and as far as is consistent with their duty and sense of propriety, be willing to carry them into practice.]

Price of Pork in the West.—We see it stated that the price of Pork in Illinois, this fall, is \$1.25 cents per hundred on the foot, or \$1.65 cents net. This is a disastrous business for hog breeders.

From the Cleveland Daily Herald.

BUTTER MAKING.

Travelling across the Western Reserve, a year or two since, in company with a gentleman from New York, I was surprised to hear him state that "in the eastern markets, Ohio butter was a bye-word, a term synonymous with dirty butter."

I attempted to defend the character of the production of our dairies, and we compromised matters for the present, by agreeing to rest the decision upon the samples we should meet with on the tables of the public houses in the course of the journey. In the end, I had the mortification to find, in a majority of instances, either an oily, rancid, or a ring streaked and spotted article was set before us, that came within the limits of his description.

This should not be. Butter is one of the staples of northern Ohio, and that which is well made, will in all instances, command a cash price sufficient to compensate the dairyman for the extra labor he bestows upon it.

My wife and myself claim the merit of being adepts, or as political demagogues would say, "*real workies*" in this business, founded on a practical experience of near twenty years.

Our method I will detail; first premising that it is perhaps no better than that pursued by many others, for there is here and there a family that furnishes a prime article, though a large share of that which comes into market is of an opposite character. The publication of our method may induce others to throw more light on the subject. In our hands it is invariably successful, but it is like certain chemical processes, made up of a series of manipulations, the omission of any one of which may derange the whole, and endanger the result. Every part must be carefully carried out.

1. Choice of Cows.—A judicious selection from the common stock, I deem to be equal if not superior to any of the imported. The Devons and Bakewells I have tried, and found them deficient in the quantity of milk they afford. The Durhams I have not tested. The Gore breed was introduced into Portage county some years since, by a gentleman, I think, of the name of Thorndike, from Massachusetts. A few of the descendants and crosses are to be met with in the south part of Trumbull county, and they prove to be the best of milkers. The quantity and quality of the milk surpass that of any other breed in our section of the country.

2. Change of Pastures.—To insure the production of the largest quantity of butter, a frequent change of pasture is required. A farm should be so fenced that the cows can be changed into a different lot every four or five days.

3. Salting.—A constant and full supply of salt should lie before our cows in some secure place. They will eat moderately what they require. If only occasionally furnished, they often take it in quantities so large, as to act medicinally to their injury.

It corrects almost any bad quality of the milk, arising from the eating of aromatic or bitter herbs, and also much of the natural animal odor, that frequently impairs the sweetness of butter.

4. Water.—It is perhaps superfluous to add, that without a full and steady supply of this article for his cows, the hopes of the dairyman will never be realized. Driving them once or twice a day to a watering place will not answer the purpose.

A large and deep excavation can be made in the several pasture lots, or between two or three of them, so as to answer the purpose, except in very protracted droughts. It should be so enclosed that cattle can approach it and drink, without running into it.

5. Driving—kind treatment.—Many a faithful cow has been seriously impaired by a careless boy driving her furiously to and from the pasture. All harsh treatment of any kind, as scolding, striking, kicking, &c., is also detrimental. I have known many cows rendered worthless from these causes.

The utmost kindness and gentleness of manner must be shown on the part of those who manage our stock. I once dismissed a hired man for striking my cows. Too much cannot be said on this point.

6. Milking.—This process should be done systematically at regular periods of the day. Sunrise and sunset are perhaps the best periods; for immediately after the one, and before the other, cows in hot weather, feed to the best advantage. They are so much creatures of habit that the milker should be changed as rarely as possible. A stranger is always regarded as an unwelcome visitor by a milk cow.

7. Cleanliness with the Utensils.—The pans, pails, strainers, bowls, churn, and every implement employed in butter-making, must not only be well washed, but they must be thoroughly scalded with boiling-hot water, and be perfectly dried afterwards, either in the sun or before a fire. This must be repeated every time they are used. Merely pouring boiling water upon them when loaded with sour milk or cream, will only serve to scald in the bad flavor, if I may use the expression. Wash them at first, and then scald them thoroughly, if you would have sweet butter.

There are certain filthy practices which slatterns fall into, that should be corrected—such as wetting the cows teats with milk, and permitting it to drop into the pail—milking in the morning without washing the hands, &c.

S. Milk-house and Butterly.—In hot weather a good spring-house is necessary for the making of butter. It must be constructed of either brick or stone, and in no instance of wood, as that article never fails, in such a situation, to become mouldy, and impair the flavor of butter. It must be built so that it can be thoroughly ventilated. A window should be placed on the north, east, and west sides, which must be furnished on the outside with wire, gauze screens, and on the inside with tight shutters. During the day, the shutters must be closed, and at night must be raised.

A spring may be dispensed with—and it is even problematical whether it does not, upon the whole, do as much injury by imparting dampness, as it does good by lowering the temperature. A well-constructed house without the spring, will answer the purpose. It should be shaded with trees, or arbors of grape-vines. All mouldy and decaying wood-work, boards, boxes, barrels, &c., must be kept out of it—also all foreign substances, as meats, fish and vegetables. The air of my spring-house was ruined for a week or more, merely by placing in it a few mackerel.

At the approach of autumn, a cool and well-ventilated buttery, shaded well without and kept clear of all foreign substances that can impart a bad flavor, is preferable to a spring-house, as the latter becomes too damp, at that season, to allow the cream to form well.

9. Straining the Milk.—This should be attended to without delay after milking. The new fashioned tin strainer (a tin pail with a wire gauze strainer) is far preferable to the old fashioned cloth strainer. Either tin pans or stone crocks may be used for holding the milk; I know of no preference, except the tin work is liable to rust in a damp spring house. Earthen crocks should never be used, as the lead in glazing may act chemically with the cream or butter, so as to poison it.

10. Skinning the Milk.—In hot weather the milk may be allowed to curdle before this operation is performed, but if it be delayed any longer, a thin, watery fluid will form between the milk and the cream, after which the good qualities are inevitably destroyed. It is necessary, in midsummer, to skim the milk every morning and night. This point must receive the strictest attention. Neglect of it often gives a streaked or mottled appearance to butter, as well as impairs its flavor.

11. Cream.—As soon as it is collected it should be placed in a stone crock, which should be either hung into a well, or set up to the brim in the spring within the milk house.

It has been thought by some that the cream improves, or matures, by exposure to the air after it is collected, and that placing it in a situation as cool as a well, or spring, is unsatisfactory for that change. This view may be correct late in autumn, when it becomes sometimes necessary to mature it by artificial heat, but during our hot and dry summers we believe the course recommended, is to be preferred.

12. Churning.—This operation must be resorted to as soon as a supply of cream is obtained, and in hot weather cannot safely be delayed beyond the third day.

A variety of patent churning have been palmed upon the public, none of which, we believe, is to be preferred to the old fashioned, upright Dasher, or the Barrel. We at present employ the former, and by the aid of a well-adjusted spring pole, connected with the top of the dasher-rod, can fetch twelve or fifteen pounds of butter, in from fifteen to twenty-five minutes, without any violent efforts.

The Barrel-churn is not as easily cleansed.

13. Working of Butter.—This must be repeated until every drop of the buttermilk is expelled, twice or three times will be necessary, nor must it be delayed too long, till a change begins to take place in the remaining butter-milk.

milk, as that will impair the flavor of the Butter, which no subsequent treatment can restore.

The operation must be done in a bowl, by the aid of a wooden spatula, or paddle, and in no instance should the hand come in contact with the butter, if it can be avoided, as the warmth of the individual renders the butter oily and bad-flavored.

Some persons destroy its sweetness and richness by washing out the buttermilk by means of cold water, a practice always to be avoided.

14. *Salting.*—The salt should be added at the commencement of the first working. Much of our western butter is injured by the employment of the common New York salt. The finest ground article should be used. It can be obtained in sacks, of our merchants, at a reasonable price.

15. *Preserving Butter.*—That made in the spring and summer may be laid down in stone crocks, and the surface covered with brine of strength sufficient to bear up an egg. In winter this will answer all the purposes for cookery, and even for table will be sweeter than much that finds its way there.

J. P. KIRTLAND.

Rockport, Oct. 14, 1842.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

Cattle.—The supply of Beef Cattle at the scales this morning was not so large as last week, prices advanced a shade. The offerings amounted to about 500 head, of which were sold at prices ranging from \$1.75 to \$2.37 per 100 lbs, on the hoof, which is equal to \$3.50 a 3.75 net. The principal sales were, however, at intermediate rates.

Flour.—The inquiry for Howard street Flour was rather better on Saturday than for some time previous, and sales of good standard brands were made to some extent from stores at \$4.064. To-day the demand has been less active, and holders are asking \$4.064 to \$4.124. The receipt price continues at \$3.874.

Sales of City Mills Flour to-day at \$4 cash. Holders generally are very firm at that rate.

Small sales of Susquehanna Flour at \$4.124—none now in market.

Grain.—Wheat is very scarce and wanted. Sales of limited parcels of Md reds to-day at 73a83 cts, for good to prime parcels, and at 50a75 cts, for inferior to good. A cargo of prime Penna, red was sold to day at 87 cents, for shipment, and another lot not prime at 81c—Sales of new Md white Corn at 43a44c, yellow 45—Md Rye 45a50c—Penn at 62—Oats 21a22—In Provisions, little doing and no change.

Hogs.—The supply from the West has been very good during the week and prices have declined a little. We note sales at \$3.75, to \$4 per 100 lbs. as in quality. The stock in market is now light but further supplies are looked for early in the coming week.

Cotton.—The market is well supplied. We note sales of 45 bales Carolina Upland, choice quality, at 9 cts, 100 bales Upland, common to good quality, 73a84 cts, 130 bales Upland at 8a84 cts, and 50 bales Mobile at 8a8 3-8.

Cloverseed.—The receipts of Cloverseed fell off during the week, and the article continues dull.—We note a sale of a lot of strictly prime quality early in the week at \$3.75 and now quote good to prime at \$3.30 a 3.75 from store, and at \$3.25 a 3.50 from wagons. Nearly all of the new seed which has been received, has proved to be of inferior quality.

Timothy seed.—There is a heavy stock in market and no demand. Large parcels could now be bought at \$2 per bushel.

Sugars.—At auction on Tuesday the cargo of the brig Commerce, from Porto Rico, consisting of 198 hds, was sold at \$5.25 a \$6.40.

Molasses.—A sale of 30 hds. Porto Rico at auction, at 21 cents. At auction on Tuesday, 58 hds. Porto Rico Molasses, cargo of brig Commerce, were sold at 16a18 cents.

Tobacco.—There has been a moderate business done in Tobacco this week, but the prices of the common and inferior sorts are hardly maintained, while the better descriptions sell readily at former rates, though the quantity received is very small. Our quotations embrace the range of the market, viz: inferior and common Maryland at \$2.50 a 3.50; middling to good \$4a6; good \$6.50 a 8; and fine \$8a12; Ground Leaf, of good quality, is in demand, and sells readily at \$6a7; while inferior and common qualities are difficult of sale at \$3.50 a 5. The latter description is in very limited request. The demand for Ohio Tobacco is light, and the sales are trifling. The receipts are small and the stock in few hands.—We continue to quote common to middling \$3.50 a 4.50; good \$5a6; fine red and wavy \$6.50 a 10; fine yellow \$7.50 a 10; and extra wavy \$11a13. The inspections of the week comprise 417 hds, Maryland, 55 hds, Ohio; and 8 hds, Virginia—total 480 hds.

Wool.—In the finer grades of wool we have heard of no transactions. In the early part of the week a sale of 4000 lbs, tub washed native was made at 22a cents, 6 months. Other small sales of the same quality have been made since at 22 cents.

At Alexandria, on the 19th inst. the wagon price of Flour

was \$3.874, sales from stores at \$3.94—limited demand. Sales of Wheat at 80a82 cts. Nothing done in Corn.

Liverpool Cotton Market., Oct. 28.—The dullness which had been prevalent in the Cotton market for several weeks has at length been succeeded by an active demand, and 2786 bags of all descriptions have been disposed of. Speculators have been very prominent buyers, their purchases amounting to 6500 American, and 3500 Surat. To exporters there have only been sold 300 American. The trade show more disposition to buy, but they have taken little more this week than their immediate wants require. The continued drooping state of the Yarn and Goods market, is doubtless the cause of the want of animation in the trade. Holders of cotton have not offered quite so freely, and an advance of 1-8 per lb. has been obtained since Friday last for the lower qualities of American. Brazil, Egyptian, &c. are without change, whilst Surat has rather a tendency upwards, and in some instances an advance of 1-8d. per lb. on last week's prices have been obtained. The import of the week amounts at 11,542 bags. About 5000 bags to-day have been disposed of at previous rates, but the market has not closed with quite so much firmness. Sales from the 23d to the 28th inst. inclusive—130 Sea Island 8a18; 4510 Upland 33a3 8-8; 4970 Orleans 4a8; 4890 Alabama and Mobile 43a7; 250 Pernambuco 6a74; 210 Bahia and Maceio 6a63; 470 Maranhão 5a64; 30 Cartagena 4; 290 Laguna 5a63; 210 Peruvian 5a64; 240 Egyptian 6a74; 6558 Surat 3 1-8a42 at auction to-day, 310 West India 5a5 1-8—total 27,860.

Oct. 29.—The demand for Cotton to-day has been pretty active, and the sales amount to 5000 bags, including 1500 American taken on speculation. Prices are very fully supported.

Nov. 1.—To day there has been a very fair demand for Cotton for a Tuesday, and 2500 bags been sold including 1000 American on speculation. There is no change in prices.

Nov. 2.—To day's demand for Cotton has been limited, and barely 3000 bags have been sold, the trade being the sole buyers, holders offer more freely, and sales can no longer be effected at the partial advance of 1-8 per lb obtained last week.

The New York Express says:—Private letters from England represent things no worse, but rather on the mending order. It is agreeable to have tidings even of this character. For the last year the news relative to trade generally, particularly in the manufacturing districts, have been of a gloomy character. Markets generally are not changed. Cotton had improved a little and the demand had increased.

The Bristol (England) Mercury says “the salted American pork lately introduced by the operation of the new tariff at 4d per lb has been bought up with avidity by the working classes, and we have been informed that the more recent importations are of a very superior quality.”

SAXONY EWES.

A flock of 50 or 60 Saxony Ewes, of the very finest quality, bred by one of the most eminent breeders in Maryland, (and whose name alone is a sufficient guarantee of his stock being the best,) is offered for sale, in lots or to suit purchasers, at \$4 per head. Apply to,

Nov. 23. SAMUEL SANDS.

MARTINEAU'S IRON HORSE-POWER

The above cut represents this horse-power, for which the subscriber is proprietor of the patent-right for Maryland, Delaware, and the Eastern Shore of Virginia; and he would most respectfully urge upon those wishing to obtain a horse power, to examine this before purchasing elsewhere; for beauty, compactness and durability it has never been surpassed.

Threshing Machines, Wheat Fans, Cultivators, Harrows and the common hand Corn Sheller constantly on hand, and for sale at the lowest prices.

Agricultural Implements of any peculiar model made to order at the shortest notice.

Castings for all kinds of ploughs, constantly on hand by the pound orton. A liberal discount will be made to country merchants who purchase to sell again.

Mr. Hussey manufactures his reaping machines at this establishment R. B. CHENOWETH, corner of Front & Ploughman sts. near Baltimore st. Bridge, or No. 20 Pratt street.

Baltimore, Mar. 31, 1841

HUSSEY'S REAPING MACHINE.

Farmers are respectfully requested to send their orders as soon as they shall have decided on procuring machines to cut the next year's crop; by doing so, they will enable the subscriber to make preparations early in year with confidence, so that none may be disappointed at harvest time, as has been the case for several years past by delaying to apply for them in season. His former practice will be steadily adhered to of making no more machines than are ordered, lest a failure of the next year's crop should leave a large number on his hands, unsold, which his circumstances will not allow. It is hoped that the great success which has attended the machines made for the last harvest will remove every doubt of their great value. Several persons have cut as high as 20 acres in a day with the last improved machines, while one gentleman with one of the old machines cut his entire crop of 72 acres in less than five days, without having a cradle in the field.

The greatest objection ever made to the machine was its heavy bearing on the shaft horse; this has been entirely removed by adding a pair of forward wheels to support the front of the machine, and a driver's seat at an extra expense of 20 dollars.

The subscriber's Corn & Cob crusher which obtained the first premium over several competitors at the late Fair of the N. York State Agricultural Society held at Albany, N. Y. and is so highly recommended in the public prints, by farmers who have used them, will be kept constantly on hand for sale.

no 9

OBED HUSSEY

BENTLEY'S IMPROVED PATENT CONVOLUTED STEAM BOILERS.

The subscribers, assignees of the “Patent Portable Convoluted Steam Boilers,” are prepared to fill orders at short notice for the above boilers, either for boiling water, or for generating steam, viz. steaming vegetables, &c. for cattle and hogs, for cooking & washing purposes in public houses and institutions; also for various mechanical purposes where hot water only is required, viz. Hatters, Leather and Morocco Dressers, Dyers, Soap Boilers, &c. for all of which purposes they are now in successful operation.

We have within the last six months succeeded in making some very important improvements, which have done away with the few small objections heretofore urged against them.

They are now operated with Anthracite Coal equally well as with wood. In no instance has the saving in fuel been estimated AT LESS THAN 3-4, and in time and labor one-half. The saving in room is very great. The one doing all the cooking at the Maryland Penitentiary is only 20 inches in diameter and 22 inches in length, and can be removed by two persons at pleasure. The boilers are invariably made of strong copper, and will last for years.

BENTLEY, RANDALL & CO. Manufactory, M'Cauley's Brewery, Holliday near Pleasant st. Baltimore, July 25, 1842.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

BALTIMORE, 30th June, 1842.

Messrs. Bentley, Randall & Co.—Gentlemen—it was so late in the season before I was prepared to use your portable Steam Generator at my farm, that I have not had the opportunity of testing fully and practically the great advantages said to be obtained from its use. But from the trials I have witnessed, I have no hesitation in saying, that I believe it to be a most valuable article, and should be in possession of every farmer that believes in the economy of cooking or steaming food for cattle.

I have been using an agricultural boiler for cooking food for my horned cattle and hogs; thus I have laid aside under the belief that fifty bushels of food may be cooked with your steamer in the same time, and with the same quantity of fuel that was required to cook 5 or 6 bushels in the boiler that I had been using.

For convenience and comfort, great saving in time and labour, fuel and money, I think your steam generator may with safety be recommended. Respectfully yours, ROBERT A. TAYLOR.

THE LEADERS, Baltimore co. Jan. 14, 1842.

As to the steamer it is all that I could desire, as to the saving of time, fuel and room, it is not to be excelled; one hand besides attending to my “piggy,” containing upwards of thirty-two store pigs and two “breeders,” steams daily all the roots which said pigs consume, and from 50 to 100 bushels of cut corn stalks for my cattle daily; my vat for steaming fodder, i.e. cut corn stalks contains 50 bushels (which by the by is inconveniently large) it will steam this quantity in about two hours, after ebullition takes place. A friend has seen it at work and is very much pleased with it.

Respectfully, ROBERT DORSEY, of Edward.

We also have the liberty of referring to the following gentlemen, who have recently adopted them, viz. DAVID BARNUM, City Hotel, & to Capt. JACKSON, Warden of the Maryland Penitentiary, where the second one has been adopted within a few weeks for Washing and Soap Boiling, a No. 3. Dr. Robt. Dorsey of Edward, has very recently adopted another of larger dimensions.

Address BENTLEY, RANDALL & CO. Baltimore, Md. July 25, 1842.

Those marked thus * have size No. 4 in use; thus † use No. 5.

	PRICES.
No. 1 for Boiling only	\$20 For boiling and steaming \$30
2 do	30 do do 40
3 do	45 do do 55
4 do	65 do do 75
5 do	85 do do 100

MOTT'S AGRICULTURAL FURNACE.

The subscriber respectfully informs his customers, and the public generally, that he has on hand, and intends constantly to keep, a supply, of MOTT'S JUSTLY CELEBRATED AGRICULTURAL FURNACES, for cooking vegetables and grain for stock of all kinds. They vary in size from HALF a barrel to FOUR barrels, and are better adapted to the purpose for which they are intended than any other yet invented; obtained the premium of the American Institute, and have given satisfaction to every gentleman by whom they have been purchased. Col. C. N. BEMPTON, the distinguished agriculturist near Albany, New York, who has had one in use for sometime, in a letter to the editor of the Cultivator, says.

“The one I purchased last fall, I continued to use during the winter, and have found no reason to alter the opinion then expressed; but on the contrary, I am more confirmed, and do not hesitate, without qualification, to recommend it, with the improvements, as superior to any thing, for the purpose intended, which I have ever used, or which has fallen under my observation.”

“Mr. Mott has lately sent me one of the capacity of two barrels, containing the improvements, which consist in casting “points of attachment” or gudgeons, on the rim or sides of the kettle, “so that with a crane or level” it may be raised out of the casing and the contents emptied out, and to facilitate which, a loop or eye is cast on the bottom of the kettle so that it can be done without burning the fingers. The flange also, has been extended beyond the edge of the casing, so that if water boil over it will not run down the flues and put out the fire.”

These furnaces and boilers are portable and may be set up in any out-house, being from their compactness and construction perfectly safe. The furnaces are made of cast iron and peculiarly calculated to economise fuel.

The following are the prices for one of the capacity of a half barrel

do	do	do	One barrel	20,00
do	do	do	One and a half	24,00
do	do	do	Two barrels	28,00
do	do	do	Three do	32,00
do	do	do	Four do	36,00

A. WILLIAMS, Corner of Light & Pratt St. Balt. Md.

AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY.

The subscriber offers his services to the Agriculturists of the State, for the purpose of examining and analyzing their soils, advising the different kinds of manure, compost, and quantity and condition of lime to be used, the forming of compost of the material found on the land, with such other information as may present itself after the examination.

The charges will be proportion to the time required for travelling and examination.

The different kinds of salts required in forming the different kinds of manure, with direction for its use, can be furnished, so as to enable the agriculturist to supply himself with the quantity of manure he may require in a few days, and at half the cost in making it in the stable yard.

The subscriber intends delivering a course of Lectures, as connected with Agriculture and the Arts. The instruction will be given first by Lectures, after which questions will be asked and experiments will be made by each individual, so that the subject can be understood either by hearing, seeing, tasting, smelling or feeling, which will bring the science within the reach of every individual.

The Lectures will commence on Monday, the 5th of December, at No. 53, Sharp street, near Pratt st. All letters post paid addressed to the subscriber, corner of Pratt and Sharp sts., will meet with attention. Individuals can receive private instruction. Terms for instruction will be from Three to Ten Dollars.

Nov. 23.

WM. BAER.

NEWFOUNDLAND PUP FOR SALE.
He is about 6 months old, a fine handsome fellow, of a large sized family, black and white, and will be sold for \$10. Also several of a cross of the Newfoundland on the bull terrier.

App'y at this office.

Nov. 23

3t

BARNABY & MOOERS' PATENT SIDE-HILL & LEVEL LAND PLOUGH.

To which was been awarded the following and several other Premiums, viz.—By the American Institute, at their Ploughing Match at Newark, N. J. 1842, the First Premium, a Silver Cup, and at their Annual Ploughing-Match for 1841, at Sing Sing, N.Y., a Gold Medal for the best work done, lightest draught, and best principle of construction,—answering for “general purposes.” The N. York State Agricultural Society, awarded it an Extra Premium of \$10, at their Annual Ploughing Match at Syracuse for 1841.

The following are its advantages over the Common Plough, viz.—
1st. Ease of Draught—2d. Perfection of Work—3d. Strength and Durability—4th. All Dead Furrows may be prevented, as the Furrows can all be turned one way—5th. Any width of Furrows may be turned, between 8 1/2 inches, by moving the catches in the cross piece towards the handles for a wide Furrow,—and towards the centre for a narrow one—6th. Placing the beam in the centre of the cross-piece, makes it a “Double Mould-Board Plough,” turning a Furrow both ways at the same time,—answering for Green-Riddling, Ploughing between Corn and Potatoes, or any crop cultivated in rows or drills,—and for Digging Potatoes.

The subscribers having purchased the Right to Manufacture the above celebrated Ploughs, for the State of Maryland, are now prepared to furnish Farmers with the same,—and they pledge themselves to the Public, to manufacture this Plough in the Very Best Manner, both as to materials and workmanship. All Orders will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

(Price as Follows, adding Transportation.)—No. 2, 45lb. at 37. No. 3, wt. 70 lbs. \$10—No. 4, 80 lbs. \$11—No. 5, 90 lbs. \$12. Extra edge, 50 Cents. For Cult., if added, laid with steel, \$1.50. Wheel, \$1.50. Shin Pieces, 12¢ Cents.

DEN MEAD & DANIEDS, corner Monument and North-sts., who having purchased Mott & Co's interest, are now sole owners.

B. H. WILSON, No. 52, Calvert st., 4 door below Lombard, is Agent for the sale of the above Plough. Baltimore, Nov 23, 1842.

EASTMAN'S NEWLY INVENTED PLough WITH CONCAVE LANDSIDE, AND DOUBLE SHARE.

The subscriber has just invented a PLough, with the above named peculiarities, viz.: with a concave Landside and double share. The advantages to be derived from these improvements are expected to be as follows:—1st. That it will be kept in repair at considerably less expense than other Ploughs in use:—2d. That it will run more level either in deep or shallow ploughing:—3d. We believe that it will run much lighter to man and horses than any other Plough in use. With these advantages they are offered to the public, and if they are not realized to the purchasers after two days use, or they are not satisfied with them, they are requested to return them and receive their money back. The only size I can furnish at present is a large two horse Plough, the size of the Davis' 10 inch, as made by me. J. S. EASTMAN,

Pratt street, between Charles and Hanover sts.

TURNIP SEED, GROWTH 1842.

In consequence of the increased demand and superiority of our WHITE FLAT and RED TOP TURNIP SEED, we have raised largely of those two kinds, and can promise our customers seed, which will produce finely shaped Turnips, mild and entirely free from that spicy hot taste that seed of imperfect quality produces; also, 15 other kinds of yellow and white Turnip Seed of our own raising and imported, all of which vegetate well. The imported seed is as perfect as usual. It is a fact, however, well known by planters of experience, that turnip seed as well as many other imported vegetable seeds, are much inferior to those raised at our seed gardens; so glaring is the difference that we are driven to the necessity of raising many kinds, and at considerable advance in cost.

Price of Turnip Seed of our own raising, \$1 per lb.
Imported do. 75c. "

R. SINCLAIR, Jr. and CO. 60 Light st.



THE SUBSCRIBER,

Who exhibited the Corn and Cob Crusher and Grinder at the Agricultural meeting, having rented the Wheelwright & Blacksmith shop with the water power attached in the village of Franklin, will continue to build his Corn and Cob Crushers, and Grinder, and has so improved them that persons who have not got horse powers can use them by hand power with sufficient facility to supply the wants of small farms, and with one or two horse powers can do more work than any other machine for the same purpose that will require double the power. This is not puffing, for it can be and has been made manifest. The price of the crusher is \$40.

He is also prepared to do all kinds of repairing to Agricultural or any other kind of machinery at the shortest notice.

Horse-shoeing and blacksmith work in general, done in the neatest and strongest manner, all of which warrants to be good.

Orders for any of the above machines can be left with Mr. Sands at the office of the American Farmer, or with the subscriber.

au 24 WM. MURRAY, Franklin, Balt. co. Md.

DEVON CATTLE.

The undersigned has a herd of about five and twenty full blood North Devon Cattle, embracing all ages and both sexes, which have been selected and bred with care for several years past, and being overstocked would dispose of a part of them. Orders for any of them will meet with attention. Address

JOHN P. E. STANLEY,
No. 50 S. Calvert St. Baltimore. tf

au 24

SOUTH DOWN SHEEP FOR SALE.

Two Rams and two Ewes of the purest South Down breed of Sheep. These Sheep were brought from England to Maryland in the autumn of 1840, by Dr. Macaulay, and the following testimonials will show the pedigree and exceeding purity of the blood.

The South Down Sheep were purchased for Dr. Macaulay of Baltimore, at the request of James Alexander Esq. of Somer Hill, England, by his agent, Mr. Thomas Waters of Stratford, Suburb, Salisbury. They were part of the flock of Mr. Northeast, of Tedworth, Wiltshire. Mr. Waters in a letter to Dr. Macaulay, says, “I have much pleasure in informing you that I have selected a Ram for you which I consider of the purest South Down breed, and have this morning received a letter, from the same person I bought the Ram of, to say, he has selected six Ewes for me, from his own stock, also,—he is the first breeder we have in this part of the country, and probably in any other part of England, of the purest South Down Blood. The price of the Ram No. 16, is thirty guineas, and the six Ewes forty five shillings each, which I consider moderate.”

The following is Mr. Northeast's letter to Mr. Waters, on the Pedigree of the Ram and Ewes purchased from him.

Tedworth, Sept. 14th, 1840.

My dear Sir.—I have this morning looked out for you six Ewes, which I think match well, and will please you. Four of them are six teeth and two are two teeth, and the Ram No. 16, will look like one of the family. No. 16 was bred from one of my best Ewes, and the Ewe having two, bred both up to weaning time. He was got by Mr. Elliman's No. 13, which was let this year by auction at sixty three guineas, and is considered the best sheep in England; he is now hired by Lord Huntingfield and Mr. Cripe of Gedgrave.

For the last few years I have averaged my Ewes cull and best at 41s. 6d. that is, best at 42 and rest at 40s. each, and I trust you will not think I overcharge you by naming 45s. each, for the 6 best, as I shall expect to get about 42 for those left.

I remain, my dear sir, yours very truly.

THOMAS B. NORTHEAST.

Mr. Thomas Waters,
Stratford Sub-Castle.

The Rams or Ewes will be sold separate or together, at the wish of the purchaser. For a view of the sheep, or terms, apply to JACOB WOLFF Esq. at this farm, adjoining Randalls town near the Liberty Road.

Sep. 28.

DURHAM & DEVON STOCK.

DURHAM—One 2 year old Heifer, price \$50—one do. 20 mos. old, \$50—one 15. 16 Cow, 6 1/2 yrs. old, a very fine milker, \$75—one Heifer, 8 mos. old, nearly full bred, \$30—several full bred Bulls, 6 to 9 mos. old, \$50 to \$60

DEVON—Two Devon Cows, 4 years old next spring, and two Heifers, 3 yrs. old next spring (one of the latter with a heifer calf at her side), each \$50—one Cow, 4 yrs. old next spring, obtained a premium at the late fair, \$70.

MIXED—One Durham & Devon Heifer, 18 mos. old (premium) \$40—one do. do. same age, \$40—one do. 3-4 Dur. and 1-4 Devon, 18 mos. old, a beautiful animal, has taken a Devon bull, \$40—one do. half Durham, out of a fine country cow, 18 mos. old, \$30.

A well made Bull, now rising 4 years old—his dam was by Freedman's imported bull Leon—sire by the imported bull Maxwell belonging to the Delaware Agricultural Society—both full blooded short horn Durham, imported from England. Leon cost \$1500—Maxwell \$550, bought at the sale of Durham cattle at Powellton.

This bull is nearly full blooded, and will be sold for \$40—or with 3-4 Dur. Heifer (the other 1-4th Dev.) for \$75, delivered in this city. Apply to

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S. SANDS.

LIME—LIME.

The subscriber is prepared to furnish any quantity of Oyster Shell or Stone Lime of a very superior quality at short notice at their Kilns at Spring Garden, near the foot of Eutaw street, Baltimore, and upon as good terms as can be had at any other establishment in the State.

He invites the attention of farmers and those interested in the use of the article, and would be pleased to communicate any information either verbally or by letter. The Kilns being situated immediately upon the water, vessels can be loaded very expeditiously. N.B. Wood received in payment at market price.

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E. J. COOPER.

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY & IMPLEMENTS.

The subscriber begs leave to assure the public that he is prepared to execute orders for any of his agricultural or other machinery or implements with promptness. His machinery is so well known that it is unnecessary to describe the various kinds, but merely annex names and prices:

Portable Saw Mill with 12 ft. carriage, and 24 ft. ways and

4 ft. saw, \$300

Extra saws for shingles, with 3 pair of head blocks, 125

Post Morticing Auger, 15

Bands, 10

Horse Power of great strength, 200

Corn and Cob Crusher, wt. 600 lb. 65

Thrashing Machine, wt. 300 lb. 75

Corn Planter, wt. 100 lb. 25

Thrashing Machine, wt. 600 lb. 100

Grist Mill, 2 1/2 ft. cologne stones, 150

Do. 3 ft. do. 175

Belts for the same, 15

Post Auger, wt. 15 lbs. 5

Tobacco Press complete, portable, 85

Portable Steam Engine, with portable Saw Mill and cutting off Saw, 3500

Large Sawing and Planing Machine with cutting off saw, or cross cutting for large establishments, 1100

If made of iron, 3000

Large Boring and Morticing machine for large establishments 150

Tenoning Machine 200

Vertical Saw 125

Small Morticing Machine, suitable for carpenters, 25

All of which articles are made in the most superior style of workmanship, of the best materials, and warranted to answer the purposes for which they are intended. It cannot be expected that the subscriber can speak of the merits of the above enumerated articles within the compass of an advertisement. Suffice it to say, that each have found numerous purchasers, and proved entirely satisfactory. The Portable Saw Mill with a 10-horse power engine, can cut, with perfect ease, 10,000 feet of lumber a day, and, if necessary, could greatly exceed that quantity.

GEORGE PAGE,

West Baltimore street, Baltimore, Md.

¶ Pamphlets containing cuts with descriptions of the above named machines, can be had on application (if by letter post paid) to the subscriber, or to Mr. S. Sands, at the office of the American Farmer.

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MILLWRIGHTING, PATTERN & MACHINE MAKING

By the subscriber, York, near Light st. Baltimore, who is prepared to execute orders in the above branches of business at the shortest notice, and warrants all mills, &c. planned and executed by him to operate well.

Murray's Corn and Cob Crushers for hand power \$25

Do. by horse power, from 6 to 12 bushels per hour, 35 to 40

Corn Shellers, shelling from 30 to 300 bushels an hour, 15 to 15

Portable and Stationary Horse Powers, 15 to 15

Self-sharpening hand Mills, a superior article, 12

Cylinder Straw and Oat cutters, 2 knives, 20 to 35

Mill, carry log, and other Screws, 2 small Steam Engines 3 to 4

horse power. Any other machines built to order

Patent rights for sale for the Endless Carriage for gang Saw Mills, a good invention.

¶ Orders for crushers can be left with any of the following agents: Thos. Denny, Seedsman, Baltimore; J. F. Callan, Washington, D. C.; Calvin Wing, Norfolk; S. Sands, Farmer office; or the subscriber,

JAS. MURRAY, Millwright, Baltimore.

may 28

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY,

Manufactured and for sale by A. G. MOTT & CO. South east corner of Ensor and Forest streets near the Bel-air market, Old Town, Baltimore,

Being the only agents for this state, are still manufacturing WILEY'S PATENT DOUBLE POINTED COMPOSITION CASTING PLough, which was so highly approved of at the recent Fair at Ellicott's Mills, and to which was awarded the palm of excellence at the Govanstown meeting over the \$100 Premium Plough, Prouty's of Philadelphia, and Davis of Baltimore, and which took the premium for several years at the Chester Co. Pa. fair—This plough is so constructed as to turn either end of the point when one wears dull—it is made of composition metal, warranted to stand stony or rocky land as well as steel wrought shares—in the wear of the mould board there is a piece of casting screwed on; by renewing this piece of metal, at the small expense of 25 or 50 cts. the mould board or plough will last as long as a half dozen of the ordinary ploughs. They are the most economical plough in use—We are told by numbers of the most eminent farmers in the state that they save the expense of \$10 a year in each plough. Every farmer who has an eye to his own interest will do well by calling and examining for himself. We always keep on hand a supply of Ploughs and composition Castings—Price of a 1-horse Plough \$5; for 2 or more horses, \$10.

We also make to order other Ploughs of various kinds.

MOTT'S IMPROVED LARGE WHEAT FAN, which was so highly approved of at the recent Fair at Ellicott's Mills and at Govanstown, as good an article as there is in this country—prices from \$22 to \$25.

A CORN SHELLER that will shell as fast as two men will throw in, and leave scarcely a grain on the cob nor break a cob, by manual power; price \$17.

CULTIVATORS with patent teeth, one of the best articles for the purpose in use, for cotton, corn and tobacco price \$4, extract of teeth 1.

HARROWS of 3 kinds, from 7 to \$12.

GRAIN CHADLES of the best kind, \$4.

HARVEST TOOLS, &c.

Thankful for past favors we shall endeavor to merit a continuous trade.

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